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CPW Report No. 70 - COMMUNIST CHINA

(Apr. 13 - 19, 1953)

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1. (1b) SINO-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP: Peking (Apr. 13) announced plans for a monument 30 meters high "in Stalin Square," Dairen, to commemorate Soviet troops who liberated the city from the Japanese." Tsitsihar reported (Apr. 13) that the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association had established a Stalin Memorial Room in the local library, stocked with books about Stalin. Shanghai announced (Apr. 14) that 73 persons had enrolled for Russian-language lesson broadcasts sponsored by the CSFA.

Peking reported in numeral code (Apr. 16) that the Georgian Republic sponsored a "New China" exhibit, and that a delegation of Chinese scientists was visiting Kiev. Peking in numeral code (Apr. 17) quoted from Mme. Sun Yat-sen's Women's Conference speech urging continued liberation of women, "hand in hand with the USSR."

2. (1c) SOVIET SUPERIORITY: Peking reported in numeral code (Apr. 14) that Army medical units would study Pavlov, using 46 specially prepared Soviet films on the nervous system. Peking added (Apr. 18) that the Chinese National Committee for Dissemination of Scientific Knowledge adopted resolutions to promote Soviet medical science, antigerm warfare, and public health.

In Peking, 1,100 teachers attended a year's course of 41 lectures by Soviet experts on educational methods. Chungking reported (Apr. 17) that 200 local teachers, after studying 212 hours, now were reading Russian books.

Peking reported in numeral code (Apr. 17) that the Forestry Minister returned from a Northwest inspection tour made with Soviet experts, who recommended shelter belts in Shensi's Yulin area. The Northeast Inland Navigation Company started spring operations on the Sungari River with improved methods outlined by Soviet experts. Shanghai stated (Apr. 13) that Soviet experts made six suggestions for improving China Merchandising Company operations. Mukden reported (Apr. 18) that Heilungkiang and other Northeast provinces were producing more horses under guidance of Soviet experts.

Peking announced in numeral code (Apr. 13) that Soviet methods used possible the development of Inner Mongolia forest resources, and added (Apr. 19) that Hung River bargemen had adopted Soviet methods for binding driftwood into barges, while Pinghsiang colliery drillers were studying Soviet methods. Hsuei asserted (Apr. 14) that a conservancy team set a well drilling record by adopting Soviet methods.

3. (2a) WAR BURDENS: Peking reported in numeral code (Apr. 14) that women now made up 60 percent of the textile industry labor force, with many housewives becoming model producers. Peking stated (Apr. 18) that 200 "Ankang" women were taking a six-month technicians' training course, and added (Apr. 19) that 140,000 Shanghai women textile workers had saved large sums for the state.

Tsitsihar (Apr. 14) reported a Resist America-Aid Korea mass meeting, at which the people were instructed to increase production, study the achievements of the Chinese People's Volunteers, and learn to "guard against American aggression." Shanghai said (Apr. 15) that local premarriage health examinations were discontinued because of a shortage of health workers.

4. (2b) PEACE TALK: Peking in numeral code (Apr. 19) quoted the Tientain TA KUNG PAO as praising the armistice proposals but warning against overenthusiasm, as America was alarmed because of price drops caused by peace talk and was "still beating the war drums."

Peking said in numeral code (Apr. 14) that U.S. efforts to pit Asians against Asians had failed, for with 95 percent of available manpower already in the army, the Rhee "puppet" government could find no more draftees. Peking claimed (Apr. 13) that "accomplices of the Americans" had taken a severe beating because they were being used as frontline troops to save U.S. forces.

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5. (2c) TRADE AND PRODUCTION: Peking asserted (Apr. 13) that Kyushu trade circles were demanding a resumption of trade with China, and announced (Apr. 18) that a Polish trade delegation had arrived in Peking.

Antung complained (Apr. 14) that State Sales Office accounts with local cooperatives remained unsettled because cooperatives could not dispose of slow-moving merchandise purchased on credit for sale to peasants. Nanking said (Apr. 16) that Kiangsu State Stores failed to fulfill their sales quotas. Chungking reported (Apr. 16) that the Ipin, Szechwan, brick and tile factory fulfilled its sales quota only 55 percent, while the Ipin match plant also failed because of "aimless production." Chungking said (Apr. 19) that Szechwan State Trading Company cadres achieved only 79.45 percent of sales quotas because of failure to understand cost accounting.

Peking reported in numeral code (Apr. 14) that the Shanghai Textile Union had warned workers to "eliminate poor quality production." Shanghai (Apr. 13) reported the East China Cotton, Yarn, and Cloth Company was stressing improvement of quality, as a customer survey "disclosed a demand for better quality goods." Peking announced in numeral code (Apr. 18) that the Maanshan iron mines, Anhwei, were being rehabilitated to supply Shanghai industrial needs.

6. (3a) THOUGHT CONTROL: Peking said in numeral code (Apr. 13) that 1,300 Szechwan teachers were undergoing ideological reform, and added (Apr. 16) that 6,000 professors were taking a one-year political study course to overcome their bourgeois thoughts and acquire a Marxist-Leninist attitude. Peking announced (Apr. 16) opening of the China Youth Publishing House "to serve the needs of youth for reading matter."

7. (3a) BUREAUCRATIC WEAKNESSES: Shanghai reported (Apr. 15) that 130 accidents occurred in the Tungyang machine shop "because of cadre complacency." Peking said in numeral code (Apr. 12) that 96 percent of cadres attending the Mine Safety Conference failed to pass the examination on safety regulations.

Taipei stated (Apr. 13) that the antibureaucracy drive failed in several Heilungchiang Construction Bureau teams, partially because leading cadres "thought it was unnecessary." Hofei announced (Apr. 14) that Feitung Hsien, Anhwei, cadres permitted a million catties of grain to rot. (Hofei said) (Apr. 16) that the Anhwei conservancy (inspection team reported) 76 million yuan lost through illegal sales or misappropriation. The Shucheng Hsien Administration lost half the posts it borrowed for a temporary theatrical stage.

8. (3b) DEFENSIVE PRECAUTIONS: Peking asserted in numeral code (Apr. 14) that Kwangtung fishermen, formerly exploited, now lived a better life, "thanks to the People's Liberation Army, which provided them with medical and educational facilities, and helped them organize cooperatives." Peking said in numeral code (Apr. 18) that 600 Fourth Field Army and PLA representatives from Central-South China met to discuss the strengthening of border and frontier defenses.

9. (3c) AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS: Peking reported (Apr. 17) that the destruction of Honan, Shansi, and Shantung wheat crops had forced peasants to move into town. Peking added in numeral code (Apr. 17) that the Labor Minister was ordered to draw up Government plans to stop the movement of peasants to the city. Chungking reported (Apr. 14) that 86 Chu Hsien, Szechwan, households had planted quick-growing crops, while 3,000 persons were given temporary employment in Tungchiang Hsien because of famine.

Peking announced (Apr. 13) that cadres had been ordered to correct the shortcomings of mutual aid teams and cooperatives, as peasants had turned them into "big eaters' clubs." Teams and cooperatives had misappropriated private property, and their extravagances had a blighting effect on private production. Peking said in numeral code (Apr. 18) that although 70 percent of Szechwan peasants were individual farmers, they received only 20 percent of the loans, as cadres favored mutual aid teams.

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10. (4) INTER-ASIAN RELATIONS: Peking asserted (Apr. 16) that the second group of Japanese repatriates left Shanghai with a great show of Sino-Japanese friendship. Peking said in numeral code (Apr. 18) that the (People's) Government was taking good care of 511 new Malays deportees in Canton.

Peking charged (Apr. 15) that the "bogus Laos Government" was implementing America's policy of inducing Asians to fight Asians by expanding its army. Peking asserted (Apr. 14) that Thailand had promised seven battalions for "aggression against Laos and attacks on the Viet Minh," and was conscripting an anti-Communist "voluntary force" of Overseas Chinese, working with American experts and "applying FBI tortures."

11. (4) AMERICAN IMPERIALISM: Peking (Apr. 18) quoted TASS as saying that Eisenhower's speech proposed nothing concrete and said nothing about restoring traditional rights to China. Peking in numeral code (Apr. 19) quoted IZVESTIA as saying that the U.S.-Japanese trade agreement was "another blow to Japan's economic independence."

Peking announced in numeral code (Apr. 16) that the Ministry of Culture would publish the work "Negroes in Hollywood Movies," by Jerome, attacking U.S. racialism and efforts to "break up the growing Negro emancipation movement." The formation of a "Committee for the Defense of Jerome" also was planned, as Jerome, like other American Communists, was being persecuted.

12. (4) BORDER MINORITIES: Peking said in numeral code (Apr. 13) that Sikang, Kwangsi, and Szechwan cadres were studying the national minority policy to check on its enforcement. Chungking reported (Apr. 14) that Mao Hsien had become the Tibetan autonomous area of Szechwan.

Peking announced in numeral code (Apr. 13) that a good-will mission was sent to the Yunnan-Burma border, with medical workers in the group treating 3,500 persons. Local tribes, welcoming the visitors with native dances, promised to live in harmony and "enjoy the People's Regime." Kunming reported (Apr. 19) that only 12 cadres had gone to the border to study local conditions and find markets for native products.

Chungking asserted (Apr. 14) that Lhasa listeners were enthusiastic about the Peking speeches of the Tibetan good-will delegation, declaring that under Mao's leadership "Tibet will have a brilliant future like Inner Mongolia."

Tihua announced (Apr. 15) that a Uighur edition of volume one of Mao's "Selected Essays" was on sale, along with a Uighur-Chinese-Russian dictionary. Peking explained in numeral code (Apr. 12) that the new dictionary, prepared by Sinkiang's Governor and based on a Soviet-printed Uighur-Russian dictionary, was produced by the Nationalities Publishing Company.